

COUNTRY	Rumania	Approved For Release 2004/01/21 : CIA-RDP80-00810A000300590001-3	25X1A
TOPIC	General Military Information		25X1A
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EVALUATION		PLACE OBTAINED	25X1
DATE OF CONTENT	Autumn 1950 to March 1952		25X1A
DATE OBTAINED			
REFERENCES			
PAGES	4	ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)	
REMARKS			

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1. Prior to March 1952, [] training and practices of Rumanian infantry, tank troops and artillery on the training grounds which bordered to the Rachowa II prisoner camp. []

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[] the training grounds had previously been used as an airfield.

[] the buildings of the War College and the former Royal Palace were northeast from the camp.

2. Joint practices of Rumanian infantry and tanks were observed nearly every morning. The tanks employed moved ahead of the deployed infantry. Blank cartridges were used by the troops but the firing of tanks was not heard. White, red, yellow, blue and green ground signals and very lights were used as means of communication between the infantry and the tanks. A considerable number of soldiers who apparently took part only as spectators were almost always assembled on a hill at the training grounds during the practices. [] night exercises [] No Soviet officers or soldiers were seen on the training grounds during the period from January 1951 until March 1952. The Rumanian infantry units which took part in the day practices had an average strength of about 300 men. After each exercise they marched towards Bucharest organized into columns and the tanks, the number of which varied up to a maximum of 12, went to a three-section aircraft hangar with arched roofs at the edge.

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of the training ground.¹ [REDACTED] another hangar with an arched roof belonged to the Rachowa II prisoner camp.

3. The Rumanian infantrymen had olive green uniforms with red service color. When training they wore field caps, woolen jackets, breeches tucked into black jackboots and a black leather ammunition belt. They were equipped with gas masks with filter pouch and hose, short spades and bayonets. Infantry arms [REDACTED] included short rifles of Soviet type, carbine size rifles which, Rumanian soldiers stated, were Skoda products; two types of light machine guns, namely a light air-cooled machine gun with fixed butt, bipod, perforated jacket and drum magazine, and another light air-cooled machine gun with fixed butt, bipod, barrel with cooling fins, box magazine and cartridge feed from above; heavy water-cooled machine guns with protective shield and two small spoke wheels; and submachine guns with round drum or box magazine.

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4. [REDACTED] they belonged to young classes and were training with a Rumanian tank unit. They wore olive green coveralls and tank helmets with earpieces similar to Soviet tank helmets. Apart from the tanks participating in the practices, [REDACTED] tanks driving in the training grounds which [REDACTED] performed driving practice. [REDACTED] individual tanks used for driving practice or test runs near the former aircraft hangar in which all tanks were sheltered. [REDACTED] T-34 tanks with hatches and no turrets which had short 76.2-mm guns without muzzle brake. Some of these old type T-34 tanks had long gun barrels with muzzle brake. Other tanks of the same type with long barrels and muzzle brakes had command turrets. These Soviet-type tanks were painted olive green. Two old German type IV tanks, painted yellow, and a small grey tank of an unknown type, which, [REDACTED] possibly was of Czech origin were also observed. Most of the tanks were fitted with a rod antenna, about 3 meters long, which was attached at the righthand side of the hull behind the turret. All tanks had a red star on one side of the turret and a red pointed star with a blue-yellow cockade in its middle on the other side. [REDACTED]

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5. [REDACTED] military quarters had been built near the PW camp during 1950. In the spring of 1951, they were occupied by Rumanian troops. [REDACTED] these troops were students of a Rumanian NCO school. They were seen receiving basic drill and infantry field training and engaged in surveying with instruments and stadia rods. They also received signal training during various periods of the day prior to March 1952. Up to approximately 120 soldiers wearing olive green uniforms and wzor-type caps were involved.²

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6. Artillery firing practices were conducted twice a week during the entire period from January 1951 until March 1952. The practices were usually conducted every Thursday from noon until nightfall. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] the guns employed had a caliber of about 100-mm. Soldiers watched the firing practices from a small hill on the training grounds. During the firing, the soldiers mounted several rod antennas, 2.5 to 3 meters high.²

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7. Items of the uniforms [REDACTED] with the Rumanian infantry at the training grounds included field or service caps, the color of the uniform, worn by EM; vizor-type caps with a red band, a black chin strap and a silver star with the initials RFR in its center worn by NCOs; high-neck single-breasted jackets, buttoned with 4 or 5 buttons with a star; breeches the color of the uniform tucked into black jack-boots; belts with a silver colored buckle and a star with the letters RFR; unbordered red square patches on upright collars and unbordered red epaulets; and rank insignia consisting of one or more white transverse bars or a T-shaped device on the epaulets. Officers wore vizor-type caps the color of the uniform with a gold cord and a gold star showing the initials RFR and a band which differed only in the material from the cloth of the cap; long trousers the color of the uniform with shoes, or breeches with black riding boots and, while on duty, crossbelts as did the NCOs. They had collar patches like those of NCOs and EM. The epaulets were stiff and broad. The epaulets of officers from the rank of junior lieutenant up to captain had one, those of higher ranks two red longitudinal stripes. The ranks were shown by silver stars.³
8. The soldiers of the Rumanian artillery wore black patches and black unbordered epaulets. Artillery officers wore epaulets with black longitudinal stripes and gold colored service insignia consisting of two unidentified crossed arms. The Rumanian tank soldiers wore black epaulets with gold tank insignia.³
9. The militia employed by the administration of the PW camp wore bluish grey uniforms and bluish grey vizor-type caps and bands which mounted a gold star with the initials MAJ in a red circle. Collar patches and epaulets were light blue. Other militia personnel wore red epaulets and red cap bands.
10. [REDACTED] personnel of the Rumanian Security Service wearing olive green uniforms like those of the army. They had light blue collar patches and light blue red-bordered epaulets, olive green vizor-type caps with a light blue cap top, red cap band and a star with the imprinted initials MAJ. Such a cap with a thick gold cord and gold ornaments on the vizor, for example, was worn by General Petruc (fnu), chief of the repatriation commission of the Security Service. Militia Lieutenant Spiria (fnu), commanding officer of the camp who was relieved in early 1952, wore a blue grey militia uniform with light blue epaulets.
11. Prior to the summer of 1951, a detail of a Rumanian border guard section was stationed in Giurgiu (R 43/44/H 58). The commanding officer was a colonel. The unit also controlled the border guard duty at the Danube River in the area just south of Turnu Magurele (R 33/34/G 66). The permits for entering the harbor zone of this town were signed by the commanding officer of this unit. The border guard at the Danube River south of Turnu Magurele was performed by members of the border guard troops which were quartered in the barracks installation at the southern edge of the town and on the eastside of the road to the Danube harbor. The border guard detail at the Turnu Magurele harbor was stationed in a one-story building near the customhouse and consisted of two NCOs and about 16 EM. Two-man patrols armed with submachine guns patrolled day and night east and west of the post. Their patrol area was about 4 to 5

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km long, and bordered on the patrol zone of the next border guard zone. Prior to the summer of 1951 they were rather lax in their duties. There were no special technical border security measures or watchtowers on the Danube bank.

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12. [REDACTED] in October 1950, the Soviet commanding officer in Constanta (R 53/54 / E 71) had his office in a building on Ovidio Square close to the town hall. Hotels in Constanta occupied by Soviets at the time included: the large former Carol Hotel on the east point of the peninsula; the Palast Hotel, also on the peninsula; the small Higi Livi Hotel near the harbor; a small hotel on Ovidio Square close to the office building of the Soviet commander; a large new hotel opposite the railroad station which housed Soviet officers and officials with their families; the old Grand Hotel near the railroad station next to the former municipal power plant; and several small hotels on former Strada Carol.

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- 25X1A1. [REDACTED] Comment. The information confirms statements by another FW. The troops seen practicing may belong to the TV Armored Division which is stationed in the Bucharest area. The large number of spectators observed watching the practices may also confirm the presence of a school for mechanized or armored troops. [REDACTED]

- 25X1A2. [REDACTED] Comment. The information confirms that new barracks have been built near the camp. A previous report indicated an artillery school as quartered in these barracks which may be the NCO school mentioned in this report. [REDACTED] 25X1A

- 25X1A3. [REDACTED] Comment. As available reports are contradictory, it is still unclear whether a star or a round cockade is worn on the cap. According to other concurrent reports officers also wear a cap band with the respective service color.

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